

SENATE MAY CHOOSE SUCCESSOR TO TAFT

Review of Complications That May Ensnare if No Candidate Has Majority.

DEADLOCK IN THE HOUSE?

Indications Are That Lower Body Would Not Be Able to Make Choice.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.—The possibility that the election of President and Vice-President may be thrown into the House and the Senate respectively because of the failure of the electors chosen by the people to make a selection has led to much interesting speculation among politicians and to a revival of the precedents in such cases.

That the legislative department will be called upon to fill these offices is considered very remote. That such a necessity must be considered is due to the uncertainty as to the vote to be cast for the Progressive party nominees. If Col. Roosevelt could carry such States as Illinois, Pennsylvania and New York, with a fair complement of the Western States, he might have a sufficient number of electoral votes to prevent either Wilson or Taft getting a majority in the Electoral College. In that event the House would be called on to elect a President and by the same sign the Senate would probably be put to the exercise of its constitutional duty of choosing a Vice-President.

But even more interesting than the suggestion that the House may be called on to elect a President is the reasonable certainty that if the election should be thrown into the House the choice could not be made under existing political conditions in that body. The indications are that the House will not be able to make a choice and, following such a situation, comes logically the speculation as to the Presidential succession. The first step following the failure of the House to choose a President would be for the Senate to elect a Vice-President, who would then become President, provided the electors and the House of Representatives had failed to make a choice for President in the manner and form provided by the Constitution.

Chance That Senators Would Agree.

Under existing conditions there would be more probability of the Senate electing a Vice-President than there would be of the House naming a President. This is made possible by the constitutional provision that in choosing a President the House may take any one of the three candidates receiving the highest number of electoral votes, which raises at the very outset the possibility of a deadlock through the third candidate. The Senate, on the other hand, in choosing a Vice-President is limited to a selection from the two candidates receiving the highest number of electoral votes.

Constitutional lawyers in the Senate who have been considering the situation that may arise express the opinion that the Senate could hardly fail to make a choice under such circumstances. They point out that the framers of the Constitution put this limitation upon the Senate—confining the choice to the two highest candidates—with the object of providing that if the House should fail to elect, due to a deadlock as between three candidates, the Senate should not find itself in the same predicament.

If, for any reason, there should fail to be a regular choice for President, and the election be thrown into the House, it would be the third time this has happened. The Constitution provides that in choosing a President each State shall have one vote in the House. The political complexion of this vote is to be determined by the majority vote of the delegation, of course. There are forty-eight States in the Union. Of these twenty-two are represented in the House by delegations a majority of which are Republican.

The same number of States are represented by delegations a majority of which are Democratic.

In the remaining four States—Maine, Nebraska, Rhode Island and New Mexico—the delegations are evenly divided politically. Thus there would be no choice in any of these States unless a vacancy should occur in one of them between now and March 4, by which in the election of a successor the political complexion of a delegation might be changed.

Vote Cast by States.

If the members of Congress were permitted to vote individually in the choice of a President there would be no doubt to the result. The Democrats control the present House by a majority of 70. The vote is cast by States, each State being entitled to give one vote as its name is called in alphabetical order. It would require the votes of twenty-five States in the House to choose a President and under existing circumstances such a choice would be impossible.

Of course, there would be an opportunity for political bargaining, but none of this could be in the interest of any outside man. The "dark horse" would have no place in this race, for the Constitution specifically limits the choice to the three candidates receiving the largest number of electoral votes.

In considering the possibilities of a political deal in the House that would result in the choice of a President it is necessary to take into consideration the probable attitude of certain States nominally Republican but really Progressive, such, for example, as Wisconsin, Minnesota, North Dakota, Kansas and Iowa. These five States are represented by public delegations in Congress, but a majority of the Republicans in each of these States are Progressive. If the choice were reduced to Taft or Wilson, the question naturally arises whether such Republicans would vote for Mr. Taft or do as many other Progressive Republicans have done this year, turn to Gov. Wilson.

Undoubtedly some of them would vote for Mr. Roosevelt, but if they should themselves in a deadlock with no choice likely to elect to go to Wilson rather than to Taft.

The attitude of Senator Robert M. La Follette of Wisconsin would be an important factor in determining a choice in the House. He probably controls a majority of the Wisconsin delegation. His hostility to Col. Roosevelt is well known, and while he has publicly stated that he would not vote for any of the three leading candidates for President,

most of his followers among the Progressives are supporting Gov. Wilson. The Senator's influence extends beyond his own State and would undoubtedly be felt in controlling the delegations from other States. The chances are that as among the three candidates to which a choice would be limited he would prefer Wilson. If Senator La Follette decided to continue regular and direct his followers in the House to vote for Taft it would not be important as affecting the result. The President could still count only on twenty-two States. But if La Follette decided to throw his strength to Wilson the addition of three States from the Republican column would make Wilson the choice of the House.

It will be seen therefore that States like Minnesota, Wisconsin, North Dakota, Iowa and Kansas would play a most important part, probably a decisive part. It would not be the first time that the Progressive Republicans have joined the Democrats as a matter of principle. On some of the most important votes in the Senate and the House in the last four years, notably on tariff legislation, Progressives in both houses have voted with the Democrats against the regular Republicans.

Alignment in the House.

The political alignment in the House on a contest between Republicans and Democrats in the election of a President would be as follows, assuming that the delegations in the States that are nominally Republican would vote for a Republican for President:

Republican.	Democratic.
California.	Alabama.
Connecticut.	Arizona.
Delaware.	Arkansas.
Florida.	Colorado.
Illinois.	Idaho.
Iowa.	Georgia.
Kansas.	Indiana.
Massachusetts.	Kentucky.
Michigan.	Louisiana.
Minnesota.	Maine.
Montana.	Mississippi.
New Hampshire.	Missouri.
North Carolina.	New York.
Ohio.	North Carolina.
Pennsylvania.	Ohio.
Rhode Island.	South Carolina.
Tennessee.	Tennessee.
Vermont.	Texas.
Virginia.	Virginia.
Wisconsin.	West Virginia.
Wyoming.	Wyoming.

An exception from this list may properly be made in the case of Oregon, which has two Republicans, one of whom, Lafferty, has announced his intention of voting for Roosevelt. This, however, would not alter the deadlock.

No proxies would be allowed in a vote on the election of a President in the House nor would pairs be recognized. In this way serious illness or absence for other cause of a member might affect the election of a President, especially in those States where the vote is evenly divided. There are six States which are represented in Congress by a single member where the vote of that member would be the vote of the State—Delaware, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, Utah and Wyoming.

In addition to the uncertainty which hangs on the States represented by one member of Congress there is the doubt as to those States like Rhode Island and New Mexico which have one Democratic and one Republican member. In the absence of either would change the vote. Other States like North Dakota and Oregon have one Progressive and one Republican member. In both States the Progressive influence is dominant, and in such circumstances the vote of that State might well be considered doubtful.

Here Are Other Complications.

When speculation goes beyond the House of Representatives and to a solution of the Presidential problem a situation is presented that is even more complicated. The Constitution provides that "if the House of Representatives shall not choose a President whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them before the fourth day of March next following, then the Vice-President shall act as President in the case of the death of other constitutional disability of the President."

But the same condition that would prevent a choice of President by the electoral college would prevent a choice by the House in no choice for Vice-President, and the Constitution has made provision to meet such a contingency.

The person having the greatest number of votes as Vice-President shall be the Vice-President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed, and if no person have a majority then from the two highest numbers on the list the Senate shall choose the Vice-President; a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of Senators; a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice.

Procedure in the Senate.

The procedure in the Senate in choosing a Vice-President would be quite different from that in the House in electing a President. In the House a choice is limited to three candidates having the highest number of votes, while in the Senate one of the two receiving the highest number of votes must be chosen Vice-President. In the Senate each Senator would have a vote and the choice would be determined by the majority of Senators. The choice might be made by a vote of the whole Senate, or by a vote of the yeas and nays. There are probably twelve Progressive Republicans in the present Senate, and they hold the balance of power. But it is not likely that even half of the number would support Gov. Johnson, if one may judge from their attitude in the current campaign. But if reduced to a choice between Marshall and Johnson, the choice would be made by the yeas and nays. The two candidates receiving the highest number of votes, and it would depend on whether the Taft electoral ticket was second in the race as to which of the two, Johnson or the Republican nominee, would be the opponent of Gov. Marshall if the Senate were called on to choose a Vice-President.

As a further complication to an already complicated situation came the startling news of the death of Vice-President Sherman. It was caused by a heart attack while he was on his way to the death of Vice-President Sherman. It was caused by a heart attack while he was on his way to the death of Vice-President Sherman. It was caused by a heart attack while he was on his way to the death of Vice-President Sherman.

The name of Gov. Hadley of Missouri is quite generally accepted among Republicans as the man who will receive the nomination if he is willing. In that case Hadley might become the alternative for Gov. Marshall if the Senate is required to choose a Vice-President. He could probably count on the support of the untied support of the Progressives of the Senate, both regulars and progressive, but perhaps any other man who could be mentioned.

The Senate is not required to elect a Vice-President before any given time, in the event the election of a Vice-President is thrown into that body by the failure of the House to elect a President. The presumption is that immediately on the failure of the Electoral College to choose a Vice-President the Senate would elect a Vice-President, and that in any event it would feel the necessity of making a choice before March 4. If the Senate elected a Vice-President from among the candidates now in the field for the Electoral College, it would be to the uncertainty as to who would be chosen President on March 4 in case of the failure of the Electoral College to choose a President.

Other points were called out and a search was made through the night for more survivors, but none was found.

sume the office of President on March 4 under the authority of the Constitution. But if the Senate should fail to elect a Vice-President, a contingency almost too remote to be considered, the election of the question as to who would succeed President Taft would have to be looked for in the Presidential succession which was passed in 1886. Under this act in its amended form the succession would fall upon the Secretary of State, and in turn upon the other members of the Cabinet in the order of their rank, which is fixed by the statute. The following is the order: Secretary of State, Secretary of the Treasury, Secretary of War, Attorney-General, Postmaster-General, Secretary of the Navy, Secretary of the Interior, Secretary of Agriculture and Secretary of Commerce and Labor.

Precaution in Cleveland's Time.

The act which provides for the succession to the office of President through the line of cabinet officers grew out of a situation that arose in President Cleveland's first administration. President Hendricks died in office. He was to be buried at his home in Indianapolis. President Cleveland was making arrangements to attend the funeral, but he suddenly occurred to the President. The President called on President Cleveland and pointed out to him the serious situation in an effort to persuade him from risking his life by attending the funeral. It should be said in this connection that the President was at that time believed to be in danger from such a journey, not only because of the risk incident to railroad travel but from the possibility of assassination. There was widespread feeling against Cleveland, due to disappointment among Democrats over Federal patronage matters and more than the usual amount of discontent in the State of Indiana because of the feeling that obtained there that Vice-President Hendricks had not been duly recognized by the President. The President's attitude of the discussion and speculation attending this situation came the agitation that resulted in the passage of the Presidential succession act which provided that no crisis could arise in which the United States would be without an executive head.

The possibilities for complication and doubt had not been exhausted at a construction of the Presidential succession act still leaves something to be desired in the way of definiteness. Does the existing Cabinet President continue until their successors are appointed, or does it go out of office automatically with the ending of this administration on March 4? The Constitution accepted view among public men in Washington that the cabinet officers hold until their successors are appointed and qualify. To make any other view would render the Presidential succession act practically inoperative, because in the absence of a President who could appoint a Cabinet—there would be no Cabinet officers upon whom the office could devolve.

Serve Beyond March 4.

In actual practice it has happened many times that Cabinet officers have held over beyond the fourth of March and served under the incoming Administration, per official act. B. F. Tracy as Secretary of the Navy under President Harrison held over until March 6, 1893, and signed a number of very important orders after the inauguration of President Harrison.

At the beginning of President Taft's Administration two of his new Cabinet officers did not arrive in Washington until after the fourth of March, and the cabinet held on and performed official duties. Oscar S. Straus as Secretary of Commerce and Labor continued in office for several days after President Taft came in without special orders. Federal Constitution and yet there is a statute passed in the early days of the republic which makes special provision that the Postmaster-General in the absence of the appointing officer, his successor shall be deemed to be in office for one month beyond the term for which he is appointed. The men who passed this statute had much to do with the making of the Federal Constitution and should be the best judges as to what they intended with respect to the tenure of cabinet officers. If it was their intention that Cabinet officers should hold their successors were appointed and had qualified why was it necessary to pass the special statute extending the term of the Postmaster-General for one month?

TWO DEAD, 4 HURT ON VERMONT.

Battleship Boiler Explodes—Court of Inquiry Called.

NORFOLK, Va., Nov. 2.—Two United States bluejackets are dead and four others lie swathed in bandages suffering terribly from scalding as a result of a boiler explosion on the battleship Vermont early today. R. M. Wagner, fireman, first class, and M. C. Horan, coal passer, are dead.

The injured are: J. T. Newberry, fireman, first class; M. J. Green, fireman, first class; C. J. Hotelling, coal passer, and W. P. Cramer, coal passer. The hospital ship Solace brought the dead and wounded to the Naval Hospital here today. The Vermont broke all her former speed records in a run to Hampton Roads, arriving there late this afternoon.

Wagner and Horan both died on the Solace.

The accident occurred while the Vermont was anchored off the southern battleship drill grounds, where the annual fall target practice began today. The header of the boiler burst, and a torrent of boiling water and steam poured out over the firemen and coal passers. Wagner and Horan, who were nearest the boiler head, were scalded.

Rear Admiral Fisher, commanding the second fleet, the Atlantic fleet at Norfolk, reported to the Navy Department and has called a court of inquiry. Reports were current here today that complaint had been made for some time that the boilers of the Vermont were not in fit condition for use.

20 LOST IN ST. LAWRENCE WRECK.

Only Four Survive When Gale Drives River Steamer Ashore.

MONTREAL, Que., Nov. 2.—A small river steamer, the Cedilla, was driven on Isle Perrot, in Lake St. Louis, by a storm last night and twenty out of the twenty-four men, women and children aboard as passengers and crew were drowned. The four survivors are all men, who were washed ashore.

Lake St. Louis is one of the several branchings of the St. Lawrence River. It is just about the Lachine Rapids, some ten miles west of Montreal. The Cedilla, a wooden craft of 125 tons burden, plying between Montreal and Valleyfield, ran into the storm, a fifty mile an hour gale, just as she came out of the Lachine Canal and started across the lake. She was driven across the lake and thrown on the rocky shore of the island. Her hull was crushed and she sank quickly.

Alexander Leonard, a farmer, heard the crash of the impact and then the cries of the passengers and crew in the water. He put out in a small boat, but the only persons he was able to rescue were the four who had been washed upon the island. These were Lionel Ledue, son of Capt. Jean Ledue of the Cedilla; A. Gosselin and E. H. Baillargeon of Valleyfield and Felix Cousineau of St. Cleot.

Other boats were called out and a search was made through the night for more survivors, but none was found.

OGDEN MILLS THIS HE'LL BEAT MR. BATES

Congress Candidate in the Seventeenth Has Made a Personal Canvass.

DISTRICT IS DEMOCRATIC

Young Man Has Met the Voters Face to Face and Negroes Are for Him.

"The thing that ought to be considered in looking at Ogden Mills's campaign," said one of his election district captains yesterday, "is that his fight has been personal. He has gone straight to the voters with his ideas and has done everything in his power to become acquainted with them. There are districts, you know, where the absentee landlord system is in force, and the voters are delivered on election day just as the boss dictates."

Mr. Mills, who is treasurer of the Republican county committee, is candidate for Congress from the Seventeenth district, which is a belt across Manhattan Island for half a mile north and south of Sixty-fifth street. He is the son of Ogden Mills and grandson of the late D. O. Mills. Lindon Bates, Jr., is his Progressive opponent, and John F. Carew is running on the Democratic ticket.

The contest has unusual features, not only because it is a three cornered fight but because the Seventeenth is such a new district. Prior to reapportionment the districts that part of Manhattan ran north and south. Now the Seventeenth runs east and west; it has a strong Democratic population east of Lexington avenue, a split Republican and Progressive electorate between Lexington and Fifth avenues, more Democratic in the southern half of the west side and Republicans and Progressives near Riverside Drive with a sprinkling of Democrats.

In the last ten days Mr. Mills has done his best to secure the negro vote in the thickly populated colored district between Fifty-first and Sixty-third streets on the West Side. Two or three meetings for colored voters have been held every night in Mr. Mills's interest. He has established headquarters in the negro district and has sent out house to house canvassers.

In the beginning of the campaign he wrote letters to all the voters in the district asking them to come out and see what kind of a man Mr. Mills really was. The sixty-seven election districts was split into three and four and hours were spent when Mr. Mills would be on hand. He rented stores and moved into places and met the voters face to face.

"I have here a list of 500 Democrats who said they liked Mr. Mills and would support him on election day. So you see the personal campaign was a success," said one of Mr. Mills's lieutenants yesterday.

A month ago he had a debate at Terrace Garden with Lindon Bates, Jr., on the issues of the campaign. Mr. Mills's opening speech was printed and has been circulated under the title, "Third Party Folly." A week ago he engaged in a debate at the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church, Madison avenue and Seventy-third street, with Dr. Henry Moskowitz.

Mr. Mills's personal headquarters are at Fifty-ninth street and Columbus circle. It was said yesterday that Mr. Mills will run 1,000 votes ahead of his ticket.

"The result will be close," said a lieutenant, "and if the Fifty-ninth and Twentieth Assembly districts give good majorities Mr. Mills has a chance to win."

At all events, it was said, Mr. Mills will lead the Progressive nominees.

Mr. Bates, and will be at least a good second at the polls.

CHARGES PAIR IMPRISONED HERE.

Trenton Woman Sues Dr. Reina for \$25,000 as a Result.

Mrs. Eleanor Suetter of 368 South Broad street, Trenton, has filed suit in the Supreme Court to recover \$25,000 damages against Dr. Ignatius Colletti, Reina of 775 West End avenue on the ground that she went to Dr. Reina's house as a guest and was imprisoned in the house all night.

Mrs. Suetter alleges that she had been a guest there frequently and that on May 27, 1911, she was accused of stealing from Mrs. Reina. She was compelled to give up the key to her trunk, so it could be searched.

Dr. Reina denied the plaintiff's story. He said that Mrs. Suetter remained at the house all night.

BOYS NABBED AS SWINDLERS.

Said to Have Collected for Medicine on Bottles of Pickles.

Joseph Rathjen, 15 years old, of 195 Steinway avenue, Astoria, whose father, according to the police, makes and sells pickles, was arrested yesterday afternoon at the home of Edward Casey, 262 West Forty-fourth street, for having collected at least fifteen persons and had collected in every instance at least \$2.50, and that in cases where he had collected \$5 or \$10 he had got changed into the money. Arrested with him were Joseph Rathjen was John Traloid, 11 years old, of 478 Broadway, Astoria.

Joseph Rathjen of 422 West Forty-fifth street, who was charged with having collected \$100, and Miss Rose McGee, said to be a telephone operator in the Traymore Hotel, are said to have been victimized by the youngsters.

MANY FAILURES IN OCTOBER.

Trade Conditions Do Not Show Improvement in This Respect.

Brooklyn, in the report of failures for October, says:

Current failure returns still fail to reflect the improvement generally expected for some months past. Thus, for the month of October the number of failures reported was 1,991, which marks an increase of 8.8 per cent. over September, and of 12.3 per cent. as compared with October of last year. Only four months of 1912, in fact, showed a larger number of failures than did October, and the month closed also shows a slight increase in number as compared with October, 1908.

Indeed the prolongation of the conditions of strain here indicated is one of the most remarkable features connected with the failure returns this year.

The liabilities in the October failures were smaller, as a rule, than in any month this year. They were \$13,415,974, as compared with \$14,907,445 in October, 1911.

William J. Bryan, Jr., a President.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.—William J. Bryan, Jr., was elected President of the freshmen class of the Georgetown University law school to-night. He is a son of William J. Bryan of Lincoln, Neb.

OKLAHOMA NOW UNCERTAIN.

Democrats Alarmed Over Signs of Republican Sweep.

OKLAHOMA CITY, Nov. 2.—That Oklahoma, which has heretofore been regarded as a part of the "solid South," is likely to break away from its Democratic moorings this year and that there is at least an even chance for the election of Republican electors and a Republican State ticket is now conceded even by the Democratic campaign managers.

From an air of entire confidence early in the campaign they have now swung clear to the verge of panic and have been exerting every influence during the last two weeks to stay the trend toward the Republican ticket. Gov. Lee Cruise, who is easily the most popular Democrat in Oklahoma, has been making two speeches a day for the Democratic ticket. He has been doing good work for the Democrats by reason of the fact that the people believe that he is sincere. He is not trying to defend the entire Democratic administration, but says that there are some things that should be corrected and that the Democrats should correct them.

In a final effort to arouse enthusiasm for their ticket the Democratic leaders have brought Bryan to Oklahoma for a whirlwind tour of the State, and they agree that if his speeches fail to line up the faithful there is practically no hope of Democratic success. Even in the management of the Bryan trip, however, there has been some very poor politics. The party which was selected to accompany him was chosen almost entirely from the "State House crowd" and some of the active party workers who had expected recognition of their services are sorely disappointed.

There has also been constant friction throughout the campaign between the Democratic State committee and the National Committee. Chairman Harrell of the State committee resented the action of the National Committee in sending representatives into the State to solicit funds for the national campaign, insisting that very dollar could be raised in Oklahoma was needed for the State campaign, and he refused absolutely to cooperate with the National Committee on financial matters.

Recently the State chairman has become further incensed over the discovery that an appointee of the State administration has been collecting liberal sums for the national campaign from large wholesale houses and manufacturers who have profitable contracts with the State. He is not so thoroughly imbued with the spirit of reform as to object to that method of getting money, but he objects to any contributions to be required from the concerns in question they should be for the State campaign, as it was through the State administration that they got the contracts which are now being made the bases of campaign assessments.

Arthur H. Geisler, chairman of the Republican State committee, who is usually very conservative in his political dictating Republican success in Oklahoma. "Six weeks ago," says Mr. Geisler, "it looked as though Oklahoma might again go Democratic. Then a strong drift set in toward the Republican ticket. This drift has steadily continued and I believe that nothing can check it now."

There are many Democrats throughout the State who will vote for the Republican ticket because they want a change in the administration of State affairs and because they are afraid that the election of a Democratic President would have a severe effect on the prosperity of the country. On the other hand the Republicans feel that they have every reason to stand by their ticket.

Judging by reports from the various counties I am confident that we shall elect our candidates for Presidential electors and that the Republicans will have a good working majority in the lower house of the Legislature. We can also make gains in the State Senate. We have more than a fighting chance to elect our three candidates for Congressmen at large.

Judge Dickerson, Republican candidate for United States Senator, will run ahead of the ticket, and it is more than likely that he will have a safe majority of the preference vote of the county. On the Oregon plan as against Senator Owen. "Scott Ferris, Democrat, will probably be reelected in the Fifth Congress district, as the district is heavily Democratic. The Fourth district is doubtful, and the First district Fred McGuire will be re-elected by about 5,500, and Dick T. Morgan and R. L. Daniel will have pluralities of from 1,500 to 2,000 in the Second and Third districts."

AIMS AT THEFT, HITS GUEST.

Mrs. Cavazzi Caught as She Tried to Flee From Her Home.

Mrs. Josephine Cavazzi, the young wife of Giulio Cavazzi, a veterinary surgeon of 333 East 150th street, was locked up in the Morrisania police station last night on a charge of felonious assault for the shooting of Nately Fanno, 26 years old, a driver, of 333 East 150th street, in her apartment. Mrs. Cavazzi's husband is a prisoner in the Tombs under \$10,000 bail for attempted to extort money from Dr. Vito Pitraro.

Detectives Terhune, Fagan, Hart and Listen of Inspector Farrell's staff heard a shot in the bathroom and caught Mrs. Cavazzi as she ran out of the door and started up the street. She was hysterical and her story has not yet been obtained. In her apartment the detectives found Mrs. Fanno bleeding over her husband. Mrs. Fanno told the detectives that she and her husband had gone to the apartment to spend the evening with Mrs. Cavazzi at the latter's invitation. She found a man there whom they did not know.

Mrs. Fanno went to a drug store to get medicine for Mrs. Cavazzi's baby, taking a \$5 bill belonging to Mrs. Cavazzi. She said that she changed the money when she returned and the stranger picked it up and put it in his pocket.

Mrs. Cavazzi told him to give the money to her husband and threatened to shoot. The man refused and Mrs. Cavazzi, bringing a revolver from another room, fired. The bullet hit Fanno, who was at one side, in the eye and lodged in his brain. The stranger ran out of the door.

FIRE ENGINE DRIVER KILLED.

Pulled From Seat by Horses and Falls Under Wheels.

The failure of fireman William Maurer, driver of 118 Engine in Williamsburg, to strap himself to his seat yesterday, the result of the apparatus being pulled out of the engine, caused his death within a few yards of the engine's headquarters on Hart street near Central avenue.

As the apparatus was going along Hart street the horses pulled hard and Maurer was yanked from his seat. He fell between the traces and two wheels passed over his neck, killing him instantly.

As the team continued along unguided Capt. John W. Hahn and Engineer Davis jumped off the engine and the engine and caught one of the outside horses, but couldn't stop them because the middle animal kept running. In Myrtle avenue, near Evergreen avenue, the firemen turned the horses into an iron upright of the elevated railroad. It brought them to a stop, but the three horses were severely injured, while the two firemen were slightly bruised.

J. M. Gidding & Co.

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For whatever occasion—the Opera, the Horse Show, the Theatre, for Restaurant wear, Afternoon Functions—and Outing Events, such as the Foot Ball Games, Motoring, etc., with their demand for garments of warmth and comfort—the same individuality of style and sensible prices characterize EVERYTHING in the five salons of this Store de luxe—

Whether one is seeking a smart Street Frock of serge, broadcloth, velvet, corduroy or charmeuse at \$35, or an elaborate Evening Gown at \$65, \$85, \$150 and upward, there is the same good taste in every garment.

The beautiful Wraps of charmeuse, velvet and brocade, many fur-trimmed, at \$48, \$55, \$65 and \$75; and the stunning Wraps of silk, velvet, plush, matelasse and brocade, with collar and cuffs of ermine, mole, fox or chinchilla squirrel, at \$135, \$165, \$195, \$250 and upward.

The smart Tailor-made Suits of uncommon style and material at \$45, \$55, \$65, \$75, or the charming Fur-trimmed Models at \$65, \$75, \$85, \$100 and upward.

The chic Walking Hats at \$18, \$22 and \$25, and the exquisite Dress Hats at \$30, \$35, \$40 and upward.

The rich Fur Sets of pointed fox at \$75; of mole at \$125; of taupe fox at \$125 and \$150; of silvered fox at \$250; of ermine at \$200; of broadtail at \$225; of wolverine at \$150; of cross fox at \$135; of chinchilla at \$150.

The luxurious Fur Coats, in a variety of the most effective plain and draped models, at \$135, \$150, \$200, \$250 and upward; the new Fur-lined and Fur-trimmed Motor Coats at \$55, \$65, \$75 and upward.

The showing as a whole constitutes an ensemble of fashionable Outer-dress from which the fastidious woman will derive genuine pleasure and entire satisfaction in making her selections.

At no other time during the season will the display be as complete and as attractive as NOW, and we cannot too strongly urge the advisability of coming before the very choicest things are sold and cannot be duplicated at any price. As usual, the invitation to see them is sincere whether looking or buying.

Fifth Avenue at 45th Street

BACTERIA AN ISSUE IN WOMEN'S DEBATE

Each Political Party Has Its Champion, but Pure Food Figures Largely.

THE FACTS ABOUT CATSUP

Wilson's Partisan Says He'll Regulate Punishment for Adulterations.

In a triple political debate held at the Hudson Theatre yesterday morning under the auspices of the League for Political Education, Miss Alice Lahey of the National Consumers League took the place of Mrs. J. Borden Harman as the champion of the Democratic party.

Miss Lahey said she was a suffragist and a Republican, but that the conduct of the present Republican Administration in regard to the enforcing of the pure food law had been such that she could no longer maintain her allegiance to the G. O. P., and as for the Progressives, they didn't seem to be thinking about food at all, and so she really couldn't be expected to support them.